United Nations A/65/857

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 18 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Letter dated 27 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, on behalf of the informal Global Governance Group (3G), comprising the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Malaysia, the Principality of Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Republic of the Philippines, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of San Marino, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Singapore, the Republic of Slovenia, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and my own country, Switzerland, the input of the 3G to the Group of 20 (G-20) on the interaction between the G-20 and international organizations (see annex).

On behalf of the 3G, I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18 (b).

(*Signed*) Paul **Seger**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-36269 (E) 080611

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Annex to the letter dated 27 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Global Governance Group input on the interaction between the Group of 20 and international organizations

The Global Governance Group (3G) notes the increasingly important role of international organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, in carrying out mandates and studies on behalf of the Group of 20 (G-20) for the preparation of G-20 summits. The International organizations that support the G-20 process with the provision of technical expertise include the Financial Action Task Force, the Financial Stability Board, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and regional development banks, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Energy Agency, as well as entities of the United Nations system such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

At the outset, the 3G would like to recall its position stated in its paper on "Strengthening the Framework for G-20 Engagement of Non-members", which was issued as a document of the General Assembly (A/64/706, annex). The United Nations is the only global body with universal participation and unquestioned legitimacy. G-20 processes should recognize and reflect this reality. The G-20 and its actions and decisions should thus complement and strengthen the United Nations system.

Given the growing agenda of the G-20, the working relationship between the G-20 and international organizations could increase in quantity and intensify in scope. In an effort to make such interactions between the G-20 and international organizations more transparent and in order to strengthen the formal governance arrangements already in place, the 3G would like to make the following recommendations:

- If international organizations are asked to carry out mandates of the G-20, such mandates should be referred, after the relevant G-20 summits, to the organizations' formal decision-making processes for appropriate consideration and decision. It is also important that the G-20 look into whether the necessary funding is provided for the accomplishment of these mandates and avoid cross-subsidization by core resources. If there is a shortfall in funding, the respective governing bodies should decide on the next steps.
- Governing bodies of international organizations and the broader membership should receive regular briefings by their secretariats on the status of implementation of G-20-related mandates.
- Studies carried out by international organizations on behalf of the G-20 should be made available to all Member States. If appropriate, the findings should be discussed with Member States in a timely manner.

- Decisions relating to governance, strategies, management and financing of international organizations should be made in the respective governing bodies of the organizations in question.

The 3G believes that implementing these recommendations will promote transparency and inclusiveness vis-à-vis the actions taken by the G-20 and contribute to strengthening global governance. It could also help avoid the creation of an informal governance structure in relation to these international organizations.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 6 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the annexed statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the foiled act of terrorism of 2 June 2011 and the Russian Prime Minister's visit to occupied Abkhazia (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

11-36764 (E) 090611

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Annex I to the letter dated 6 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Georgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the Russian Prime Minister's visit to occupied Abkhazia

On 2 June 2011, the Russian Prime Minister, Vladimir Putin, crossed Georgia's State border and went to occupied Sukhumi in order to attend Sergey Bagapsh's funeral.

During a meeting with representatives of the occupying regime, Mr. Putin is quoted as saying "we will contribute to international contacts with all States, including with the closest neighbours". In Russia's "new reality", Abkhazia has two close neighbours: Russia itself and Georgia.

The Kremlin is insistent in its efforts to create an illusion of legitimacy for the occupying regime it has set up, as well as to establish ethnic cleansing, the military occupation of a sovereign country's territories and the forced re-drawing of borders as an instrument of international relations.

Mr. Putin must, however, be well aware that all these attempts will lead nowhere, and that neither Georgia nor the international community will ever accept any "new reality" based upon the gross violation of the norms and principles of international law and the outcomes of ethnic cleansing.

Tbilisi, 3 June 2011

Annex II to the letter dated 6 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Georgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the foiled act of terrorism of 2 June 2011

Another attempted act of terrorism was foiled by the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs on 2 June 2011: the Constitutional Security Department seized explosives equivalent to 4 kg of TNT and detained Abesalom Chkhetia and Tamila Benia, residents of the Gali district of the Russian-occupied territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, in connection with the seizure.

According to the testimonies of the two persons detained, they were ordered to carry out an act of terrorism by officers of the Russian Special Forces, named as Igor Vlasov and Sergei Kuzmin, based in occupied Abkhazia.

This plot is a follow-up to a series of acts of terrorism masterminded by Russia on the territory of Georgia.

The Georgian Government has submitted the findings of its investigations into the acts of terrorism which have been committed in Georgia since the autumn of 2010 to the Russian Government, and has offered Russia its cooperation in the process of investigation. Moscow has not, however, responded to date.

Russia continues to pursue its criminal policy against the Georgian State. Georgian law enforcement agencies have provided substantiated evidence which not only proves that Russia and its special services are sponsoring acts of terrorism but also that they are intimately involved in the planning and organization of acts of terrorism on the territories of sovereign States.

The Georgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges the international community to demand from Russia that it end its acts of terrorism against Georgia and that it commit itself to the non-use of force and fully comply with all the provisions of the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008.

Tbilisi, 3 June 2011